THE

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

A VOICE FROM PRISON.

It is not an uncommon thought among the poor fellows who lie in Southern prisons that they are forgotten by friends at home. Long absence, distance, oppression, starvation, disease, suffering, combine to depress their spirits in many instances; and despairingly, they give way to the thought that they are forgotten. Such was the case with a poor boy of sixteen years, who had been captured, and who under the weight of his distress wrote the following lines, which have been copied from the original manuscript by a lady friend, who has been visiting the returned prisoners at Annapolis.

WILL YOU LEAVE US HERE TO DIE?

Will you leave us here to die
When our country calls for men?
We came from forge, and store, and mill,
From workshop, farm and factory,
The broken ranks to fill.
We left our quiet, happy homes,
And ones we loved so well,
To vanquish all the Union's foes,
Or fall where others fell.
Now in prison dread we languish,
And it is our constant cry,
O ye, who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

The voice of slander tells you,
That our hearts were weak with fear;
That all, or nearly all,
Were captured in the rear.
The scars upon our bodies,
From musket ball and shell,
The missing legs and shatter'd arms,
A truer tale will tell.
We have tried to do our duty
In the sight of God on high.
O ye, who yet can save us,
Will you leave us here to die?

There are hearts with hope still beating
In our pleasant Northern homes,
Waiting, watching for the footsteps,
That may never, never come.
In Southern prisons pining,
Meagre, tatter'd, pale and gaunt,
Growing weaker, weaker daily,
From pinching cold and want.
Here brothers, sons and husbands,
Poor and hopeless captives lie.
O ye, who yet can save them,
Will you leave them here to die?

From out our prison gate,
There's a graveyard close at hand,
Where lie ten thousand Union men,
Beneath the Georgia sand.
Scores on scores are laid beside them,
As day succeeds to day,
And thus it ever will be,
Till they all shall pass away;
And the last will say, when dying,
With upturn'd and glazing eye,
Both Love and Faith are dead at home,
They have left us here to die.

MILITARY PRISON HOSPITAL,
Andersonville, Ga.

REPORT ON EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BY RICHARD T. J. FALCONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Dec.* 2, 1864.

Having returned from the Exchange Expedition, I have the honor to submit to you the following as a report of my work as Relief Agent of the Commission.

Our party of agents—eight in number—left Washington, on board the *Manhattan*, Thursday, Oct. 27, and were at Fortress Monroe on Friday noon. We were obliged to remain there until Tuesday, Nov. 1, when I received a permit from Lieut. Col. Mulford, Assistant Agent for Exchange, to proceed with sanitary supplies to Hilton Head, S. C., on board steamer *Kanark*. (The other agents were same day assigned to different vessels of the fleet lying off the fort.)

We remained off Fortress Monroe till Tuesday, Nov. 8, when we started for Hilton Head, at which place we arrived Saturday, Nov. 12. By Sunday all the transports were anchored at Hilton Head. When we arrived at the furthest point of our expedition,—the place for the exchange—Col. Mulford came aboard the *Kanark*, and informed us that a rebel flag of truce boat would be down with prisoners Saturday, A.M., Nov. 26, and that the *Kanark* would have the first boat.

We were much cheered to see the men as they came in the rebel boat Saturday morning, and when they gave three hearty cheers for our flag as they passed some of the vessels. They hauled up alongside of the *Star of the South*. The men were there washed, put aboard the *Crescent*, clothed, and by Sunday noon, over 500 of them were aboard the *Kanark*. In the afternoon of Sunday we were underway. The men were put under charge of a sergeant, who immediately formed them into messes. My work soon began; and while their first meal was being prepared I distributed 400 handkerchiefs and 100 towels. The crackers, onions and pickles were open to the men. At first they received pickles and onions at messes, but when we saw that there were sick who needed them so much more than the others, they were given to them. The steward assisted me in giving out the wine and condensed milk prepared for them to drink, as also the onions and pickles. He worked very energetically among them, though suffering from sea sickness. The supply of wine, pickles and onions was sufficient to the time we reached Annapolis.

Most of the men were in a good condition when we arrived at Annapolis. Some few were badly attacked with scurvy and diarrhœa. Socks, drawers and blankets were distributed among them as needed.

MORE ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

BY L. V. BEEBE.

STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT,
CHALESTON HARBOR, *December* 8, 1864.

The *Varuna* leaves to-morrow or next day for Annapolis, and not knowing when we may go, I improve the chance to write.

We came here on Monday. Yesterday morning we received 227 men—skeletons—from the rebels. All the exchanged men who are not very much enfeebled are sent on other boats, only the worst cases being put upon this. It is the same story of starvation, scurvy and chronic diarrhœa. These cases are very low, and many will not live to reach Annapolis—already 7 have died. I am very busy amongst them, and I tell you the supplies are gratefully received. "There comes the Sanitary man," and "God bless the Sanitary Commission," are expressions which ring in my ears all day. Onions, pickles and tomatoes are THE things. Not an article but what will be well appropriated here. Dried peaches, and little bits (very small) of cheese are relished in a manner that would astonish you. But the cry for onions and the avidity with which they are received and devoured beats all.

I have made a "tour" amongst them this evening, and have promised them bean soup with onions and tomatoes in it. Soft crackers too, and every man a pickle: and you may believe I have left them in high spirits in this "heaven" as they call it. Of course I am governed entirely by the Surgeon's instructions about issuing and when. The officers and crew, as well as the nurses, of which there are but few, all assist me very cheerfully. Fearing that my onions and tomatoes would not hold out, I made a raid on Leggett, and increased my stock materially.

As this is the "Hospital Ship," and may be detained here indefinitely, and as his boat will receive well men, and will not have them over four or five days, I thought best to draw on his stock. I am very glad I am on the "hospital" ship. There is hard work, to be sure, but I flatter myself that I can meet it. I have no idea when we shall leave, but I *think* we must go on Sunday or Monday, as we are nearly out of

coal, and we ought to have our compliment of men by this time.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

BY S. BUDLONG WESTCOTT.

MARTINSBURG, *Nov.* 1, 1864.

Since my last report we have had some of the most interesting and difficult labors to perform that I have yet seen in the Commission's service. Up to October 22, the wounded have been coming in small numbers, at no time exceeding three hundred, and I found on examination that the Medical Department was fully prepared to receive them. But on the 22d a train of wounded came in without notice. There was not room in the hospitals for nearly all of them, and they had to be placed in private families. Many of these not having supplies for such a number, came to the Commission for tea, coffee, crackers, clothing, bedding, and such other things as we had. I issued freely to all in need, according to the number and their wants. The families were surprised; and I have since heard several of the citizens and soldiers express admiration that the Sanitary Commission was such an institution, and able to do so much. October 23, another train of wounded arrived. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Quail, who came on duty this day as Relief Agent, we were enabled to furnish refreshments to all. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and the 31st, more arrived, and each time were put directly on the cars and forwarded, part to Cumberland, part to Baltimore, the same night of their arrival. Mr. Quail, with the assistance of Mr. Breed, and several other Relief Agents, who came timely to hand, distributed hot milk punch and crackers to each and all of the wounded sufferers, for which they expressed the most unbounded thanks. James Byron, Co. E, 18th Connecticut, with many thanks donated one dollar to the Sanitary Commission, which you will find enclosed. Our individual relief continues about the same as in last report.

BY NATHANIEL SEAVER, JR.

WINCHESTER, *Nov.* 23, 1864.

CONDITION OF HOSPITALS.

I feel warranted in saying that the condition of our hospitals has greatly improved. In no ward now, is there the least lack of any article of clothing or hospital furniture. Our issues of this kind are only such as are demanded by the ordinary wear and waste of hospitals. But few patients have been received since the battle of Cedar Creek, and meanwhile patients have been transferred to the rear, so that the number now in Winchester is about one-third of that which was here in the early part of October. Our stock of goods has been ample, and surgeons' requisitions have been promptly filled. At times, owing to some disarrangement of the Government machinery, we have been called on to furnish the whole supply of stimulants for this quarter, and to the extent of our means, have responded to the call. Surgeons and patients all join in praising our Commission.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Even no less a person than the gallant General who commands our army in this Valley, recently grasped my hand, while visiting our tents at Sheridan Hospital, and said with a quiet earnestness which showed how deeply he felt what he spoke, "I am under great obligations to your Commission, I do not know what I should have done without it." These tents,—there are *two now*,—are a success. Mr. Corbin is on the ground, and ready day or night to respond whenever a surgeon makes a call, or a fresh arrival of wounded and sick demands his attention. The Surgeon in charge furnishes him with every accommodation needed, and the proper officers detail a tent guard, or an ambulance, when he is called away. The Hospital Post Office has also been placed in his charge, so that the Sanitary tents are at times literally surrounded by ward masters, nurses, and convalescents.

A CONTRAST TO BELLE ISLE.

As humanity is the first rule of civilized warfare, we have not in our distributions, overlooked the sick and wounded prisoners, who now comprise one-fifth of our hospital inmates. Many a poor maimed son of the South, has so far forgotten his contempt of the "Northern Mudsills" as to bless the Sanitary Commission, in my presence. Poor, misled fellow-countrymen, I know they are sincere, and lest some Northern man or woman, with more feeling than reflection, begrudges this stewardship of their bounties, let me say that every arm-sling thus bestowed helps to strengthen a growing respect for the North, and every crutch branded in deep letters "Sanitary Commission," is a vote for peace, and a plea for the humane treatment of more than one brave brother who now lies in a Southern prison.

BY GEO. A. MUHLECH.

HARPERS FERRY, VA. *Dec.* 13, 1864.

I have just returned to the Ferry from Martinsburg, where I have made a final settlement of all accounts, and have had the rest of our property removed to here, turning over some small items to the hospitals at Martinsburg. * * * Having paid off all accounts at this agency, I shall leave for Winchester to-morrow morning, in company with Mr. Hammer, who has come down to get supplies. The pressure on the Commission just now, has become very great from all sides. The very severe cold which has set in so suddenly explains this pressure. If more warm underclothing, socks, mittens, stimulants, crackers, canned milk, and farinaceous food are on hand I would most urgently request you to order it up without delay. The army in this valley, I am sorry to say, are far from being in a proper condition to breast the rigors of a winter which commences so suddenly. Two days ago an officer came in from "Opegnan Crossing," stating that his own brigade are suffering most intensely for the want of shoes, blankets, socks, mittens and underclothing. If this statement is correct not *one-tenth* of those men have any other cover but their india rubber blankets. I have despatched an agent to the spot with blankets and a small number of woolen shirts, drawers and other help to the extent of my ability.

Matters at Winchester remain unchanged. Although of our six thousand wounded but few are left in the hospitals, and that all those who can bear transportation are immediately forwarded North, there is nevertheless but a slow decrease in the number of patients. The *sick* take now the place of the *wounded*, and if the weather, even for a short time, continues as severe as it is now, there will be a large increase on the hospital lists at all points. It is necessary for the safety of our supplies sent from the Ferry to Winchester, that an agent be permanently stationed at Stevenson's depot (five miles north of Winchester,) the terminus of the road. I will furnish him tent and stove; and for the post I shall select one of our strong, hearty and active agents. * *

Mr. Seaver has been unremitting in his labors. He deserves the gratitude of the Commission in its fullest sense. His assistance has been invaluable to me in every branch of the work. I shall sadly feel his loss now that he is on the eve of leaving this department, where his great heart and splendid mind have worked as few have done. Mr. Quail, the excellent old gentleman, is also leaving us. His work at Martinsburg has been as constant and devoted as it was done quietly and modestly. His name, as well as that of Miss Harris, will be kindly remembered forever by hundreds of poor, brave fellows, whose sufferings they alleviated. Mr. Quail has not only fed and attended our sick and wounded, but he has besides cared that their dead comrades were properly buried, and their graves neatly marked with head-boards bearing the proper inscriptions. In many cases he has filled the functions of chaplain, and said the last prayer over the grave of the brave.

As to Mr. Westcott, who returns home in a few days, I say with pleasure that he has most faithfully administered the agency at Martinsburg.

RELIEF TO WOUNDED REBEL SOLDIERS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From the report of Mr. J. V. Hammer, Field Agent of the Commission in the 19th Army Corps, dated Winchester, Va., November 18, 1864, we take the following interesting account of aid rendered to rebel soldiers lying wounded outside our lines.

On the evening of the 17th word was brought to Acting Superintendent Seaver at Winchester, by the Provost Marshall of the 19th Army Corps, Capt. N. C. Inwood, that a body of these men were lying in a very destitute condition one and one-half miles beyond our picket lines at Newtown, Va. Capt. Inwood requested aid for them and promised an escort sufficient to protect the stores and men in reaching the town.

Accordingly our agents and the Sanitary Commission wagon, with an assortment of stores, started the next morning for the 19th Army Corps headquarters, where they were joined by Capt. Inwood and the escort. Reaching Newtown they found the men, eighteen in number, quartered in a church, in charge of one of their own surgeons, Dr. Carter. They were all severely wounded, many having amputated limbs. Their condition, as represented by Capt. Inwood, was found to be one of the utmost distress. The object of the visit was made known to Dr. Carter by Mr. Hammer, and our assistance proffered. No notice of the intended relief had been sent, nor had it been expected. It came as a sudden surprise.

The surgeon-in-charge "could hardly give expression by words, of his gratitude to the Commission for its timely aid;" and the men, "with moistened eyes," joined in grateful thanks for the relief thus brought. Stores were left with them, and the party returned in safety to Winchester.

It is thus that our noble Commission endeavors to carry on its work of mercy, fulfilling the law of Christ, unmoved by the spirit of revenge that cries out for "retaliation." "If ye love those that love you, what thanks have you."

KANSAS NOT FORGOTTEN.

LETTER FROM MR. J. R. BROWN.

LEAVENWORTH, *Nov.* 18, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Secy. U. S. San. Com., Western Department.

DEAR SIR:—I have again returned from below to Leavenworth, and am gratified to find very liberal shipments of Sanitary stores, just arrived from Chicago and St. Louis. The special effort made by our Kansas people to raise relief for those wounded in the struggle for the defence of Kansas against Price's merciless horde, together with the goods I was compelled to purchase to meet the exigencies of a case which would admit of no delay, added to the shipments I have received, and those I have noticed as on the way, will make an ample supply for the present.

I have received many most encouraging letters, evincing appreciation of our work. Copies of two please find enclosed.

Our hospitals in Kansas, from present indications, will be full of sick and wounded for the coming winter, and some faithful agent of the Commission must be actively engaged in this field.

The letters referred to consist of the

TESTIMONIAL OF SURGEON VAN DUYN.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, *Nov.* 15, 1864.

MR. J. R. BROWN,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a good supply of clothing and sanitary stores for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and refugees at this post.

Their arrival was most timely, as they came on the eve of the recent battles on the border, when the hospital was crowded and our supplies inadequate.

It is in such emergencies that the inestimable value of the great charity of which you are a worthy and faithful agent, is so happily felt.

The benefactions of the Commission, and your own efficient service, here, and on the field, and in the hospitals on the border, have been appreciated and highly valued by both officers and men.

Please accept for the Commission and yourself our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant

A. C. VAN DUYN.
Surgeon U. S. Vols.

TESTIMONIAL OF SURGEON TWISS.

POST HOSPITAL, MOUND CITY, KANSAS,
Nov. 16, 1864.

OFFICERS OF U. S. SAN. COM.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been on the field of battle with the army of the border, from Lexington, Mo., to Mine Creek, Kansas, and having witnessed the sufferings of the soldiers at the several places where battles were fought, it affords me great pleasure to attest to the timely and efficient aid of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. J. R. Brown, agent of the Western Department, was with the corps of surgeons, and worked incessantly in getting in the wounded, and in furnishing food and clothing at a time when it could not otherwise have been obtained. The Commission have reason to congratulate themselves that they have so efficient an agent in this department. He has secured the confidence and good wishes of all by his application to his duties, and I am glad to add my testimony in his favor.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

E. TWISS.
Surgeon 15th Kansas, Cav. Vols.

Tennessee.

BY R. BRUNDRETT.

NASHVILLE, *Nov.* 25, 1864.

Since my last report Mr. Tone, Mr. Drake, and myself left for Pulaski, on the 17th, with a large supply of vegetables for general distribution at that point and Columbia, which was accomplished previous to the evacuation of Pulaski. Never in our experience has so large a supply been distributed at any one time, or given such general satisfaction. The entire army, officers and men, have had an abundant supply of potatoes, onions, pickles, kraut, and other vegetables, sufficient for several days, of which Mr. Tone will report in detail.

Upon the evacuation of Pulaski, we left

on the last train and arrived the same night at Columbia, where we were kindly cared for by Dr. A. J. Comfort, surgeon of the post.

After getting a list of deaths, from October 1 to November 21, we left for the depot, where we found Mr. Tone and Mr. Drake, who had preceded me two days. They had distributed a large supply at that point, and had on hand still three car loads to distribute, so soon as the troops settled down.

I left for Nashville on the evening train; indications were that a collision would take place between the opposing armies at or near Columbia, and that supplies would be needed for battle purposes. I shall return in the morning to the front, and, to the best of my ability, will keep you informed as to everything connected with our mission.

Please find enclosed list of casualties and deaths in post hospital at Pulaski, since last report up to 23d, also list of deaths in post hospital at Columbia, to same date. Enclosed also Dr. Failor's complimentary notice of the workings of the Sanitary Commission.

NOTE.—According to Mr. Tone's detailed report, he issued as follows, from November 7 to November 21, 1864.

	Kraut & Pickles.	Onions.	Potatoes.
Columbia,	2,799 Gallons.	344 Bushels.	47 Bushels.
Stevenson,	840 "	135 "	15 "
Johnsonville,	1,117 "	564 "	51 "
Pulaski,	11,716 "	1,733 "	94 "
	16,472	2,776	207

TESTIMONIAL FROM SURGEON FAILOR.

PULASKI, TENN., *Nov.* 25, 1864.

MR. ROBERT BRUNDRETT.

DEAR SIR:—To day, while passing through the various regiments composing the army now concentrating at this point, I was struck with wonder when I saw the profusion of supplies which they had received from you as agent for the United States Sanitary Commission. Regiments from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, and every other State represented, were equally supplied. Looking at the amount issued at this place, a person would suppose that the North had emptied its gardens and cellars to furnish sufficient for this *one* issue; but having been with the troops during the entire campaign, I know that this amount, however large it may appear, is nothing compared with the aggregate issued by the agents of the Commission during the campaign. At Cleveland, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Kennesaw, during and after the siege of Atlanta, the troops were fully supplied, whenever an opportunity offered. You have my personal thanks for the interest taken by you in supplying the sick and wounded of the 3d division, 4th Army Corps, with vegetables; and I feel confident that with the aid of these, we were enabled to treat much more successfully, all the diseases that came under our notice.

I learn that you are going to Ohio in a few days, and feel that you will find more pleasure, during your years of retirement from active life, in reflecting upon the noble nature of the work in which you were engaged, during the progress of the rebellion, than from any other personal consideration; for be assured, the fervent, hearty "God bless you," of many a brave soldier, has been uttered in your behalf.

I have often wondered if the people of the North were fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the work undertaken by the United States Sanitary Commission. The season now approaches when we will again hear of Sanitary Fairs, and of increased activity on the part of the "Soldiers' Aid Societies," when during the long winter evenings, the northern farmer will sit by his bright blazing fire, his cellar filled with plenty. When, during the leisure that follows a summer of toil, thoughts of absent loved ones will enter every family circle. These thoughts will culminate in a resolve to send souething to their brave boy, and the next thing discussed will be by what channel shall we send? If I could enter that family circle, then I would say to them, "give of your stores to the United States Sanitary Commission; for if the past is a guarantee for the future, no matter where that loved boy may be, whether in camp, trench, or hospital, he will get what you send." I sincerely trust that the Commission will receive the whole contribution of the people.

It is the interest of the contributor and the soldier, that the channel through which supplies are sent, shall be sufficiently comprehensive in its detail, liberal in its endowment, and energetic in its execution to reach the soldier at all times, and in all places. The United States Sanitary Commission now does this, its organization is complete, its agents have experience and understand the magnitude of the work to be performed, and it should have the united support of a magnanimous and patriotic people.

That the army endures more, suffers less

from sickness, and is in every way more efficient, under a full and regular supply of vegetable diet, has been so often shown, and is so generally admitted, that the arguments in its favor need no reiteration by me.

Wishing you and the Commission abundant success,

I am very respectfully, your friend,

B. M. FAILOR, 19th O. V. I.

Surgeon-in-charge of Hospitals, 3d Division, 4th A. C.

BY BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *Nov.* 28, 1864

I have just returned from Vicksburg, Natchez, and intermediate points. At Vicksburg found Mr. J. G. Brown, who has a good supply of most kinds of stores. He is an earnest, faithful worker, and enjoys the full confidence of the military and medical authorities. The troops at Vicksburg are in far the best condition of any that I have found in this department. The same is true of the hospitals. The McPherson hospital, Surgeon Edwin Powell, in all its arrangements, police, and general management, comes nearest to my own ideas of a "perfect hospital" A billiard table, devoted exclusively to the use of the establishment, a gymnasium fitted with all the necessary appliances, for the use of all the inmates, and a well selected and valuable library, add much to the health and comfort of the patients. The light diet kitchen, under the charge of a lady from Kalamazoo, Michigan, furnishes all the requirements in that line. The "fund" not only keeps the hospital clear of debt, but enables the surgeon to buy nearly everything necessary.

BUTTER.

One thing only is absolutely required, which cannot be purchased, and that is butter. This article of diet is not so much a luxury as a *necessity*. Experience proves it to be one of the most perfect restoratives that can be given convalescents, while in cases of diseases of the lungs, and suppurating wounds, it is invaluable. Wherever I go, butter is asked for, and I am of the opinion that for hospital use, no one article is more valuable. At Vicksburg I found Mrs. Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin. She devotes her whole time and means to the soldiers, by whom she is regarded with love and veneration. While I was in her room a poor emaciated creature came in, who was going home on a furlough, which she had procured him. A few kind words, a quilt to keep him warm, and a greenback in his hand to purchase any little luxury he might want, and he started home with a tear in his eye, and a blessing on his lips.

NATCHEZ.

From Vicksburg I proceeded to Natchez. Here I found one hospital, with 118 patients, poorly provided for in articles of diet. There are but few white troops there, but a large force of colored. While I was there a squad of soldiers, belonging to the 29th Indiana Volunteers, came to the Sanitary Commission rooms, asking for shoes, socks, and shirts. These men had been sent from Morganza, on a scouting expedition, and were in a destitute condition. Several of them were barefoot and ragged. There was no way in which they could draw from government, being on detached service. Their wants were fully supplied, and they left on another scout, with cheers for the Sanitary Commission. Finding what was needed there, Mr. Marsh, agent of Western Sanitary Commission at Natchez, accompanied me to Vicksburg, and I gave him a small stock of stores to take back with him. Natchez is so small and unimportant a post, that I think an agent is not required there, as Mr. Marsh will act for us, the most perfect harmony and good feeling existing between the two Commissions. At Goodrich's Landing, Milliken's Bend, and one or two other minor posts, the want of vegetables is great. Mr. Brown made a shipment to some of those points while I was there, and will attend to the wants of all. There is pressing demand for woolen shirts, under shirts, and socks. Can you not send some? The stock of cotton shirts is ample. I wrote you some time since that "Mr. Carpenter had gone up White River with a large invoice." I told him "if possible, to go to Fort Smith." Letters received from him show that the Arkansas River had so risen, that he could proceed there. "He has done so, and taken all the goods with him." I rejoice that it was so. Mr. Grant will leave on the first boat, with stores for the mouth of White River, and an invoice will be sent to Helena in a day or two.

EXTRACTS FROM "CLEVELAND BULLETIN."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Oct.* 30, 1864.

* * * I have taken occasion upon this trip, as I have frequently heretofore, to look into the workings of that huge benevolent association, the United States Sanitary Com-

mission. I find it as ubiquitous, as humane, as charitable, as life-saving, as indispensable as ever. On every hand, both in the army and upon all the lines of communication, its presence is felt. Every hospital train, whose easy beds and rapid transit save unnumbered throes of mortal anguish to wounded heroes, rattles its praises. Every long delayed letter, retained for want of a pre-payment of sufficient postage at home, when it reaches the weary and home-sick soldier at the far off "front," endorsed "Paid by U. S. Sanitary Commission," tells of its ever watchful care for the nation's defenders. Let those who have contributed to the support of this noble Commission feel assured that their contributions fulfill their object. I have seen many applications of the contributions of the people of Huron County and other localities, and KNOW that they have been honestly, justly, and wisely used to the end for which they have been given. The members and agents of the Commission are live, earnest, working, Christian men; men who have succeeded in life in their own business, and who are not, consequently, engaged in the work to gain a livelihood, but through patriotic and charitable motives. I wish I could give your readers an adequate idea of the number of ways in which the Commission dispenses charities and renders assistance to the soldiers; but I cannot. One of its most impoptant successes has been achieved through the medium of its Sanitary Gardens, of which in this department it has four, viz: one at Murfreesboro, one at this point, one on Lookout Mountain, and one at Knoxville. These are intended to furnish supplies for the various hospitals in their respective localities. That at this place consists of about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and has been a great success. There have been gathered from it during the season, about twenty thousand bushels of produce of various kinds, worth at this point, as estimated, fifty thousand dollars! All this has been accomplished at an expense to the Commission of less than three thousand dollars! The other gardens have been more or less successful, according to the various circumstances of adaptation of soil and climate, supply of seeds and implements, etc., which have surrounded them.

I am fully persuaded,—and I have been "in this army" over three years—that owing to the efforts of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, many, yes, very many valuable lives have been saved, and untold suffering has been avoided. Let this work go on!

Let the loyal people of the land sustain this noble enterprise! and then, after this dire struggle shall have ceased, and peace shall again smile upon our distracted country, it will be recorded that not the least in the great work of saving the republic, was found, erect in all its purity, noble in its charity, and resplendent in its practical christianity, the United States Sanitary Commission.

It is expected that the road to the front will soon be repaired, and the trains be running as usual. I shall endeavor to take the first train through to Atlanta.

C. P. WICKHAM,
Major 55th O. V. I.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Aug.* 26, 1864.

I take advantage of a short sick leave, which seems to be a regular episode in the the middle of a summer's work at Chattanooga, and is a very pleasant one when spent on these breezy heights, to send you some of my impressions of the Sanitary Commission work.

In the first place although I expected to find that the Commission was doing a great work among the soldiers, I was not prepared for the extent to which it seems to be regarded as a regular branch of the service, and to have in its care the comfort and even the life of the sick and wounded. I have talked with many private soldiers on the subject, sometimes without making known my own relations to the Commission, and although some have grumbled at what they believed to be its abuses, I have found scarcely any one who has not given it credit for being essential to the army.

A very intelligent corporal, who had no other interest in the Commission than as a former recipient of its bounty, having been lately discharged from the service, expressed to me his own views and what he believed to be the views of all who had properly considered the subject. "As long as a man is doing full duty in his company the government usually takes full care of him, but as soon as he drops out of the ranks from sickness or wounds, he is thrown upon the Sanitary Commission. He is clothed hastily in the field hospital from the Sanitary stores, he lies upon a Sanitary bed and whatever he receives that a sick man can possibly eat or drink comes from the same source. As

the hospital arrangements now are, not one in ten of those who now recover could do so without the Sanitary Commission. But because it issues on the requisition of surgeons and other officers, instead of distributing at once to the patients, the latter suppose that everything is furnished by their own commissary, and they abuse the Commission while accepting its favors without knowing it." I myself have known the most blatant grumblers go off crestfallen on being shown the mark of some Soldiers' Aid Society on the clothing which they were wearing.

The question is often asked whether the Commission is not doing much that government ought to do, and which its incompetent officers have neglected, True there has been some of this, but it grows less every day. But whatever government ought to do there is much which it leaves to the Sanitary, which will not be done without it, and which the army cannot spare. Whatever is lost or converted to unworthy uses, the soldiers themselves have told me that they considered to be amply repaid by the good accomplished by the rest.

Visitors who have been staggered on first coming down here by the apparent confirmation of unfavorable reports, have afterwards said, as indeed many soldiers tell them, that there is no department under strictly government management in which the loss is not greater. I have never felt so keenly as now the necessity of supporting the Commission promptly and liberally.

The above is an extract from a letter received at this office from a gentleman of this city who visited the front as our special agent.

THREE MONTHS IN THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. IV.—AMONG THE WOUNDED AT WHITE HOUSE LANDING.

On the second day of June the wounded began to arrive, and seeing heavy work ahead, the cargo of the Kent was discharged into the Hoboken, and that steamer left for Baltimore, to get another supply of needed articles. A portion of the Elizabeth was set apart for the better accommodation and feeding of the Relief Agents and nurses whose recent arduous labors at Fredericksburg, Belle Plain, and Port Royal, Va., had shown the imperative necessity of exercising more care toward them in their food and rest, both as a matter of economy and justice. The writer of these papers was honored with the position of Purveyor, a part of the duties pertaining to that office, being the providing of food and lodging for all persons connected with the Sanitary Commission at the water base of the Army of the Potomac. I may say in passing, that necessitous cases hourly arose thereafter which caused the Director finally to instruct me to limit the blessings of feeding and resting needy soldiers and civilians to the extent only of the capacity of possible accommodation. It should here be understood that no case was admitted unless the need was proven, and then only on the order of some responsible officer in the service of the Government or of the Commission, as I shall have occasion to refer again to this branch, I will not enlarge now.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

On Thursday, June 3, the wounded arrived by thousands, and thank God, our force was fully prepared for them. The field was taken as divided by Government officers in such cases, and relief stations with proper supplies, set up near each brigade hospital, to which were attached dressers of wounds, relief agents, &c. The Directors in this work, Hon. Frank B. Fay, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, pitched their tents in central locations on the field of operations, the better to supervise the work. To facilitate the obtaining of necessary supplies, a large tent was erected at a convenient point, to which stores were drawn from the boats. So if a hospital steward needed a bandage, instead of making out a formal requisition, and running down to the boat of the Sanitary Commission, and there awaiting his turn, involving the waste of perhaps two hours, he simply had to run to the next tent, where he was known to be what he represented himself, and not a bandage alone, but every article that could comfort or assist the patient, was to be had for the asking; and when the stores of the brigade tents failed, they were replenished from the large supply tent alluded to. Thus was the work systematized, and our whole force busied themselves from early dawn until far into the night of June 3. Similar scenes greeted us to those that were witnessed at Port Royal.

TRANSPORTATION.

Those dreadful army wagons without springs, as usual shook out the life from

many a brave boy, but there seemed no help for it at those times and places. One poor fellow I shall never forget, as I saw him with both hands amputated at the wrists, and part of his face broken in by a shell, being led to the hospital boat by an elderly gentleman, an Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; he looked so piteously thankful for the favor. When at eleven o'clock P.M., the Relief Corps returned to the boat for refreshments and rest, each and all expressed devout thanks that not one had been omitted who needed assistance.

INCIDENTS.

Many were the incidents narrated at these repasts from the experience of the agents. On the occasion referred to, I distinctly remember two, one was that of a Massachusetts man who was severely wounded in the throat, so that he could take no nourishment, and was only easy while in an upright position. One of our nurses devoted his whole time and attention to the poor fellow while he needed it. The soldier derived great comfort from a photograph of a family group, consisting of himself, his wife and three children; in looking upon the shadows of those he loved his eyes expressed what his tongue could not; his spirit's departure was sweet; he motioned the nurse to moisten his parched lips, placed the picture within the folds of his inner garment, and laying his head on the shoulder of his attendant he expired. The other incident was that of some colored men who were awaiting a passage from the White House. Seeing the difficulty many of the poor wounded had in reaching the boats, they procured wheelbarrows and volunteered their services to carry some of the slightly wounded ones thereto, and they did gallant service both in leading and carrying, on that occasion. Before the late repast alluded to was finished, the news was brought us that the van of a train bearing eight thousand more of the wounded had arrived, and that more help must be sent into the field. To add to the troubles of the occasion a fierce rain storm had set in. However, a few of those who were really hardened to the work, volunteered, while the rest were urged to rest in preparation for the work of the following day. This day's issues of supplies was the largest of any previously chronicled in the history of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and exceeded that of any day during the ever memorable struggle at Gettysburg.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at a meeting of American Citizens held at Buenos Ayres, S. A., June 20, 1864.

Whereas, We recognise in the United States Sanitary Commission an institution eminently Christian and humane, organized for the prevention and relief of suffering, to which object we have constant evidences that it is devoting its efforts most faithfully and energetically, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby desire to record our expression of sympathy and interest in the work of charity and love in which the Commission is engaged, promising to promote its objects by giving it what lays in our power, of our influence and means.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven American Citizens be appointed by the Chair to raise contributions for the benefit of the Commission, in such manner as they may deem proper, with instructions not to confine their field of labor to this Republic, but to extend the same to the neighboring Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, with power to appoint such sub-committees as they may consider advisable.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed be authorized to remit to the Treasurer of the Commission, the contributions that they may receive, in such manner as they may consider most advantageous, combined with safety.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to call meetings of the subscribers and friends of the movement, at such times as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Hon. Mr. Kirk our thanks for granting us the use of his rooms on this occasion, and for the warm interest he has taken in this movement; also the Editors of the "*Standard*" for their gratuitous publications of the notices calling this meeting, and for the favorable allusions made to it in some of their recent numbers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States Sanitary Commission.

(A true copy.) HENRY S. AYRES,
Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., *Oct.* 11, 1864.

J. FOSTER JENKINS, M.D.,
Secretary of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SIR:—In accordance with one of a series of Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of American citizens, held here on the 20th of June last, for the purpose of taking measures to raise funds in aid of the United States

Sanitary Commission, I beg leave to wait upon you with a copy of these resolutions, for the information of your organization.

The movement then initiated has resulted in the collection of the sum of £1,195 1s. sterling, which will be remitted to your Treasurer by this mail; it is hoped that this amount will be somewhat increased by further contributions.

With the prayer that the Commission may be enabled to continue its work of humanity until the necessity for it ceases, which God grant may be soon.

I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY S. AYRES,
Secretary.

REPORT FROM SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.

In pursuance of instructions of the County Council held at Montrose, on the 18th of October, the following summary of what has been done by the different Aid Societies of the County, for the Sanitary Commission has been prepared. The delay has been unavoidable, as some of the important reports were received only a few days since. A few societies have been unable to report by reason of the loose manner in which their accounts have been kept. Deaths, sickness, and removal, are the true reasons in most cases, of tardy or imperfect reports. A large number have sent in complete returns containing list of all articles forwarded, with estimated cash value, while some have sent complete lists with cash value of only a part, or the cash value of all that had been done, with only a partial list of articles. Some have given only a list of articles, and others only the cash value. This summary, therefore, though unavoidably imperfect, is the best that can be prepared from such data as can now be obtained.

Montrose, Harford, Uniondale, Franklin, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rush, Forest Lake, Friendsville and Forest Lake, West Harford, Lawsville Centre, Dimock, (2 soc.,) Friendsville, West Auburn, Clifford, Springville, Auburn, East Bridgewater, and Little Meadows Aid Societies have sent to the Sanitary Commission:

1,247 shirts.
174 sheets.
588 pairs drawers.
720 pillows,
755 pillow cases.
212 arm slings.
291 dressing gowns.
247 pairs slippers.
342 pairs socks.
1,913 towels and handk'fs.
126 quilts and blankets.
295 bottles of wine.
71 gallons of wine.
1 keg of wine.
1 cask of wine.
28 gallons of syrup.
507 cans of fruit.
2,709 pounds of dried fruit of all kinds.
13¼ bushels of dried fruit.
273 packages dried fruit.
31½ firkins of pickles.
100 pounds of butter.
5 tubs of butter.
1 firkin of butter.
50 pounds maple sugar.
1,125 cakes maple sugar.
173½ dozen of eggs.
1 keg of eggs.
16 coats.
64 hop pillows.
2 pairs of shoes.
3¼ bushels of apples.
10 quarts of vinegar.
12 cans of honey.
14 cans, sundries.
11 bushels potatoes.
110 needle-books, &c.
61 pads.
1 sack dried corn.
8 quarts dried corn.
12 pounds horse-radish.
17 pounds corn starch.
32 pounds of cheese.
6 pairs of mittens.
4 pairs of pants.
110 lemons.
And more than 300 packages of unenumerated articles.

Large quantities of bandages, lint, old cloth, reading matter, dried beef, sage, hops, fruit, combs, jelly, tea, green currants, pie-plant, currant, shrub, raspberry, and elderberry vinegar, peaches, pears, eggs, beans, etc., are reported, of which no exact account can be given.

Great Bend, Glenwood, Elk Lake, Brooklyn, Upsonville, and Jackson Aid Societies report estimated cash value of articles sent at $943 62; donation from Welch citizens, $200; sent to Central Fair articles valued at over $3,000; making considerably more than four thousand dollars, in addition to the foregoing list of articles.

West Auburn, and several other societies that were struggling to keep up the good work, acknowledge with thanks, ten dollars donations for their encouragement, from unknown friends, by hand of Miss S. M. Walker.

It cannot be doubted that the amount contributed by citizens of this county to the Sanitary Commission, and kindred charities, for the relief of our suffering soldiers, is very much larger than is here reported. Let those whose labors of love fail to be made known to the world, remember that they are not forgotten of our Heavenly Father.

It may safely be said, that benefactions so grand and magnificent, would never have been made had it not been for the noble women, who at great sacrifices and untiring zeal, have sustained the Aid Societies. Many of our citizens have most nobly seconded their efforts; some have done but little, while a large number have done almost nothing. Let no lover of his country who reads this report, fail to "help those women." The call for aid is now, and must for sometime be urgent. Let every one who *can*, do something, and the almoners of our benefactions will be forced to cry, "hold, enough!" Till that time, may there be no lack of giving or doing.

CALVIN C. HALSEY,
Secretary of the County Council.

MONTROSE, PA., Nov. 28, 1864.

Correspondence.

CONTRIBUTION FROM SOLDIERS.

CAMP CONNESS, *Sept.* 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR: — Enclosed you will find twenty-five dollars, a donation from Co. H, 2nd C. C. V., to the Sanitary Fund. The donation was made from fractions of dollars due the men at the pay table, which the paymaster could not make at the time the men were paid—the amount being paid to them in bulk afterwards — and they (the men) voted to send it to the Sanitary Fund for the relief of our fellow-soldiers, who are fighting for "the Union and Liberty" in the East. Although not with them in person, our hearts and sympathies are in the work, and may God speed the day when this cursed rebellion shall be conquered, and peace, happiness and plenteousness once more reign supreme over our land. Hoping that this will reach you in safety, and praying God will bless and aid our cause, I subscribe myself most respectfully,

Your ob't servant and well-wisher,

WM. W. WHITE,
Private Co. H., 2d C. C. V., Camp Conness,
Utah Territory, near Salt Lake City.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission,

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS BY AUXILIARY RELIEF AGENTS AT CITY POINT, VA.

AMONG COLORED TROOPS.

I have endeavored to familiarize myself with each and all, by engaging them in conversation as to their previous history, connections, &c., and have been very much pleased with the intelligence displayed by some, and gratified by the respectful, as well as grateful demeanor of all. I find it both pleases and cheers them to find an interested listener to their relations, and I think tends to dissipate to a considerable extent the depression of spirits consequent upon sickness and absence from friends, and just to the same extent helps to promote their recovery. While their patience under suffering is most exemplary, on no single occasion have I seen anything like impertinence in their manner or coarseness in their expressions. As fact is said to be stranger than fiction, I have listened to the recitals of the experience of some which gave me a more vivid idea of the wrongs and cruelties of slavery, than any description I ever read or heard. Out of the whole number in my ward, (263), 161 can both read and write, while the rest, almost to a man, (where able to sit up,) are anxious to learn. I have assisted them as much as possible with books and instructions, and find them as a rule apt scholars. Becoming accustomed to, I really like my work, not that it is at all agreeable, but the consciousness of being engaged in a good and noble cause, as well as aiding to some extent to discharge the obligations we owe them as a race for ages of oppression and cruelty, amply compensates for the self-denial, which the most unpleasant part of the work requires. In addition to this, the grateful feeling they manifest is most pleasing and encouraging.

I regard the moral and social aspects of this work as of greater importance than the physical ones, as I believe they tend to develop and elevate their character, while intimate social intercourse and real friendly interest stimulates their desire for improvement, and this tends to make them better soldiers and better members of society. A double obligation binds us to do all we can for this despised and down-trodden race; what we owe them for years of oppression and caste prejudice, and what we owe society in which they are henceforth to mingle as free citizens. Every kind word and act, and every useful effort, while it helps to fulfill our obligations to them as the Creator's intelligent creatures, tends also to develop mind and manhood in them.

AN INCIDENT.

There is more real romance in this war than will ever be written, and my calling brings me face to face with more or less of it. About a week since (not more) a young man was brought in here, suffering and worn down with chronic diarrhœa. He sent for me when he found that his hours were numbered, and told me his story and begged my prayers. He had been a first lieutenant in the English army, and had with him his commission and Crimean medal. Coming to this country in May last as a traveler, (from love of excitement), or because his was the old, old story of the prodigal son, he enlisted in July as a private in a cavalry regiment, and the 1st of September found him acting in that capacity in front of Petersburg. I found him dying, almost a stranger in a far country—a gentleman by birth and education, only twenty-nine years of age, and strikingly handsome—and as he told me the story of his wanderings from home and from God, and bade me write to

those nearest and dearest to him, my heart was touched as it has seldom been before. He fell asleep, humble, penitent and resigned, and this evening at sunset I committed his body to the dust, in the hope of a joyful resurrection. He sleeps in our quiet little cemetery on the Appomattox, while loving hearts across the Atlantic are waiting and watching for his footsteps. It is better as it is, for God has called the wanderer home.

I have been thinking, as I wrote, that we little know of what material the rank and file of this great army is composed, and of what high honor it is worthy at the hands of the people.

Individual Relief from a single Auxiliary Relief Station, Army of the Potomac, in one day, (November 17, 1864,) exclusive of Hospital Relief.

Applications.	Articles.	Applications.	Articles.
2	Apples.	22	Onions.
1	Bay rum.	9	Pipes.
10	Combs.	4	Paper.
1	Cologne.	6	Penholders.
1	Crackers.	15	Pens.
3	Drawers.	3	Pencils.
1	Envelopes.	5	Pins.
2	Ginger.	3	Suspenders.
1	Handkerchiefs.	4	Slippers.
6	Ink.	4	Shirts.
1	Lemons.	3	Towels.
6	Mustard.	12	Tobacco.
2	Matches.	9	Thread.
1	Milk.	1	Wine.
6	Socks.	1	Yarn.
3	Needles.		

Total number of applications, 149. Variety of articles, 32.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

MILWAUKEE, *Dec.* 9, 1864.

Editor Sanitary Commission Bulletin:

DEAR SIR:—Perhaps some of your sanitarian readers would like to know something in brief of the work that is being done here in the common cause, by the good ladies of Milwaukee. For the last three years a Soldiers' Aid Society, with auxiliaries in other towns and villages, has done for the State of Wisconsin, the same noble work with which the whole country, and more especially its armies, are now so familiar. It has since become an auxiliary of the Commission, and has added to the means of the latter, some 3,500 cases of supplies, which have in great part been distributed through the agency of the North-Western Branch of the Commission located in Chicago.

But it is not alone in the collection of supplies, nor in the inspection of them so thoroughly, that not an article is repacked for transmission to Chicago and the front which has not been put in perfect order, nor a potatoe re barrelled which has not had its "evil eye" eradicated, nor an onion that is not hard and sound, peeled in the "pickling room," (an establishment, the atmosphere of which, is so redolent of sympathy, and its phenomena so replete with all that is affecting, that I had no sooner entered the door than I felt their lachrymal influence, and left it with streaming eyes (not yet wholly dried), nor is it that in the packing of everything, such thoroughness is observed that the packages are passed through the depot of the Branch in Chicago "on faith," without a thought of examination—as I was there informed, before I had an opportunity to see for myself—it is not alone thus, that they serve the friends and neighbors who are fighting their battles for them. They serve them in a way still dearer to those whose patriotism has not quenched, but rather quickened the sacred fires of the domestic altar, and who hear the sighings of their wives and the cries of their children, above the roar of the cannon and the whizz of the minie ball. They serve them by serving those, the memory of whom cheers the soldier, amid the waste places of the weary march, and the thought of whom, never more to be seen in this world, adds bitterness to his last hour on the field of death.

As I look through the frosted window panes, I see women hurrying along the white, slippery street, wrapping close around them whatever of woolen and furs they have on—often alas! too scanty, though every one here wears furs—to shield themselves, as much as may be, from the keen bitter wind that drives the snow and ice before it, through an atmosphere wherein the thermometer stands at so many degrees below zero, that I am afraid to mention it to the—comparatively speaking—"sunny south" denizens of the cities of Brotherly Loves, Monuments, Magnificent Distances, and wherever else southward Sherman and the Sanitary Commission Bulletin have by this time penetrated;—and when they get to the door they push in—the bolder and more demonstrative of them, for some of them are timid and quiet—with such a hasty scrambling stamp of their snow-covered feet, and such a sharp clicking snap of the latch, as shows that they grudge every half-moment outside, when they can get inside. And when they get inside it is no wonder that the hoods and woolen wrappings become gradually thrown back and loosened, for a huge stove, the like of which for dimensions is quite

unknown to the ordinary purlieus of the sunny-southward places before-mentioned, radiates a most grateful warmth all through the large long room; nor is it any wonder that their faces soon become thawed and their features unpuckered, for in the midst of them—by this time their numbers have increased to quite a little multitude, some sixty I should say without counting—sits a little group of "elect ladies," with looks and tones of welcome for them; and in the midst of the elect ladies sits the one who not only—like others perhaps among them—gives all her days, and sometimes sleepless nights to the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, but who, two or three months ago, braving railroad smashes, Mosby's guerrillas and all other perils of the road, journeyed all alone to Washington, and by her Napoleonic tactics so softened the hearts of the stern officials of the Quartermaster's Department—no, for it is too serious a matter for jesting—by her graphic representations of these very women now before me, soldiers' wives or widows, waiting for back pay or pension, through months and sometimes for over a year, with the "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick," waiting on such days as this with hungry children cowering round her fireless hearth; by the power of truth and her pathetic delineations of the alternative if the boon were refused, of great and unavoidable suffering among the families whose providers had abandoned home ties for the wider circle of duty, which at every point touches hardship, danger and death, obtained a Government contract for the making up of soldiers' underclothes, and it is by the work and pay afforded them in sewing these clothes, that these poor women get the tea to soften their bread, and the salt to flavor their children's potatoes. Would that a new contract could be obtained every week or two, and then they might now and then add sugar to their tea, and meat to their potatoes.

But a more important work still is done for these poor women and their children by these ladies, and that is, in securing for them the County and State money allowed by the laws of the State to the families of soldiers in the field, but which most of them are too uneducated—at least in English, for the Tuetonic element largely prevails—to get for themselves, and are thus left to the long delays of uninterested persons who make only a matter of business of their affairs; or still worse, become a prey to sharpers and those wicked ones who "devour widows' houses" and "afflict the fatherless child." In this room in fact is a branch bureau of the great and beneficent Special Relief System of the Commission, and it has been organized by and is carried on under the instructions of the Secretary of State for Wisconsin, an ex-General, who has given an arm and his health to the cause, and knows how to sympathize with his old comrades, both in their anxieties of the field and of their homes. Over this bureau presides the wife of an eminent judge, and the ermine certainly loses nothing of its purity and dignity when it covers such workers, and shields such work as this. On the table before her lie, numerous blanks, which are rapidly being filled in, by herself and her assistant—who, as interpreter, exchanges the soft tones of her native Castilian for English and for the still more gutteral German—and as fast as they are signed (or marked) by the claimants, they are laid together to be forwarded to Madison, the capitol of the State, for official action. By their side lies a pile of bank checks, the fruit of former papers of the same kind, substantiating similar claims to payment of State dues. You should see how that poor German woman's square heavy face, reddened by the frost and hardened by poverty and anxiety, refines and lightens up, as the stuff for the garment is put into her hands; or better still, the price of those she brings back is handed to her to be exchanged for some little article of necessity, or to her luxury for herself or child; or still better, as the pen is put into her finger for the stiff, angular, black-letter-like German signature that looks so hard and crabbed to English-scrip-reading eyes, or is guided over the paper to form the cross which indicates "her mark," which mark, simple as it is, is the "open sesame" to a Golconda of several greenbacks; or best of all, as the sundry dollars collected on a check in her favor is consigned to the depths of her glove, her handkerchief or her pocket. What a pity she can't lay down her cross once for all when putting it on paper, and that she can't get a check cashed every week without having to bear it!

Thus, here in the far North-West, one lays one's hand, amid the ice and snow, on one point of the circumference of that same vast circle (its stupendeousness and beneficence not realized perhaps even by its own central workers) which, alive with deeds of

charity at every point within its superfices, throws out its magnetic wires laden with messages of love and its tracks freighted with good cheer, and from this and every other available spot of its periphery, from the frozen North to the burning South, from the malarious levee of the father of waters to the long bleak reaches of the Atlantic coast, untouched, let us hope for permanent harm by the sectarian envyings of its enemies without, or by the local jealousies of its friends within, or by manifold other infirmities within and without, and which, let us also hope, will be used to the end as a potent instrument of the Almighty for the staying of the famine and thirst, the covering of the nakedness, and the healing of the wounds and fevers of the battle-field, during the evil days of the civil war; and, by the memories of its impartial beneficence, for the blotting out of old scars and feuds, and the cementing of National Brotherhood in the glad time that shall come after it.

Truly yours,

ALFRED J. BLOOR.

Special Relief Department.

A NEW "HOME" AT PADUCAH, KY.

On Monday, November 21, a new Sanitary Commission "Home" was opened at Paducah, Ky., for the reception of soldiers in need of temporary shelter and food.

Its need is shown by the fact that the first day 120 meals were given, 30 men coming in "before rations could be furnished." During the first six days 946 meals were given, beside many men furnished with lodgings, and the attentions given to the sick.

Thus, at another point, the beneficent love of the people is reaching the needy soldiers in the field; and in no way does this love have a more practical expression than in these "Homes," where the hungry find food, the homeless find shelter, and the weary find rest.

ANNAPOLIS.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

I herewith respectfully present my report for this District, for the week ending Nov. 26, 1864.

OFFICE.

I have expended $89 50, as you will see by reference to statement, Paper A, forwarded to B. Collins, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, New York.

I have received, issued and have on hand stores as stated in Paper B.

In view of expected arrival, and at last (Thursday) the arrival of paroled prisoners, we have been engaged in preparation for their reception. This work, however, has not in any way interfered with the regular "office duties," which from the fact that the District has been pretty well cleaned out by furloughs, and the return of convalescents to their regiments or other hospitals to make way for the paroled men, have not been so pressing as heretofore. As it may interest you to have some idea of our office duties, even in the lull of business, I present a copy of my journal for three days, viz.:

November 21.—Office opened at 9 A.M. Large number of soldiers called for blanks for commutation of rations. Reports for week ending 19th inst. from Camp Parole, hospitals and office sent by mail. Furnished two destitute ambulance drivers with shoes and shirts. Call from Chaplain Hammond, St. John's College hospital about printing for office, and requesting my attendance during his absence at funerals. Letter from John Bowne inquiring of Hugh O'Brien, a soldier. Lady called; she arrived this morning, found her husband dead and buried; furnished her with the necessary blanks for widow's pension, &c.; sent her in conveyance to the Soldiers' Burial Ground to visit the grave of her husband; she was much distressed and shed tears of real sorrow; took her meals at "Home," and expressed great gratitude to the Commission.

November 22.—Weather cold and snowing. Furnished two destitute soldiers with one pair shoes, two pairs socks and two pairs mittens. Two ladies from Baltimore called to obtain information in regard to balance of Maryland State Bounty due deceased relatives; they were informed how to proceed, and were successful in obtaining the money. Two agents of the Christian Commission called on business. Applications for towels and handkerchiefs; none on hand. Letter from Dr. Palmer, surgeon-in-charge, St. John's College hospital, requesting attendance at burial of soldier. Letter from Dr. Bacon, surgeon-in-charge Annapolis Junction Hospital, asking supplies for Thanksgiving dinner for soldiers. Sent him meal, corn starch, also keg of fresh oysters. Many calls from soldiers for application for commutation of rations while

in prison. Forwarded four certificates for New York State Bounty for soldiers. Sent stores to Camp Parole. Letter from A. B. Clapp inquiring about his son.

November 23.—Renewed cards for admission at "Home" for three ladies. Call from Ohio State Agent; our interview was very agreeable, explained our manner of conducting business, &c.; was much interested and seemed to appreciate the efforts of the Commission and its great usefulness; was thankful for information given him, and expressed himself much obliged. Several calls from soldiers asking assistance in collecting commutation of rations, &c.

Thursday, flag of truce boats began to arrive. *Blackstone* 565, *Atlantic* 660 and 44 deaths, *Gen. Sedgwick* 505, *Weybossett* 500, *Herman Livingston* 755 and 2 deaths. Others are looked for daily, and unless Gen. Sherman has interfered with the exchange, (and it is intimated he has,) we shall soon have a much larger number than can be comfortably accommodated here. Many of them are in a very destitute condition.

The Government officers, I believe, have done all they could do to promptly meet the wants of the sufferers. We have worked a helping hand as usual, and I trust not in vain. Towels and needles are now the only things we are in need of. Our agents are active in rendering much assistance at their several stations. Camp Parole is filling up, and our work is being steadily prosecuted by our agents there. Mr. Miller, hospital visitor, is also busy, and has promptly met every boat on its arrival. The "Home" is quite empty, but no doubt shall have a large number of visitors soon. My report is hastily sketched on account of a number of interruptions.

BY MRS. S. L. PHILLIPS AND MISS ALMA CARY.

CAMP PAROLE, *Dec.* 2, 1864.

Our usually quiet and orderly encampment has been the scene of unwonted activity and excitement for the last few days, owing to the arrival of the thousands of prisoners from the *Charnel House*, at Andersonville. Commission Agents, as well as Government officials of every grade, have been occupied in caring for these, our unfortunate fellow-countrymen, who came back to us living skeletons, monuments of the inhuman barbarity instituted or countenanced by "Southern chivalry." They will soon constitute a majority in our crowded hospital wards, and may be readily distinguished by their lean visage and peculiar complexion. Their condition calls for our deepest sympathy, and their united testimony fully corroberates the different and repeated portrayals in our public journals, of their untold sufferings. When conversing with them, their eyes often fill with tears, as they say, "O! it can never be told, no language can express our suffering; could we tell all, it would not be believed. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate them," etc.

We were interested in an account given by a young man of Philadelphia, of a political meeting held in the "Stockade," as they term the "pen" into which they were crowded like herds of cattle, where some of our men spoke boldly and eloquently, for the Union and our noble President, in the hearing of some Rebel officers, who had given permission for a discussion between the two parties, and when the vote was taken in that *dismal place*, where they had been told our Government led them to die, a large majority was given for the Union. All who are not too ill, seem overjoyed at their deliverance, and speak of their present condition as almost a paradise. They usually express fervent thanks for the least contribution to their comfort. Some are beyond the reach of human aid. To speak a few words of sympathy, to furnish a little cordial, to receive last messages for absent dear ones, to point to the ever present Almighty Friend, who alone can go with them through the *dark valley;* to write and repeat the sad tale to absent friends, is in many cases, *all* that is left for your agents to do. One of these died the next day after coming to this section, others must follow soon, and, as one of their number expressed it, "Oh! what multitudes are ruined for life, who may yet survive."

But it is hoped that in many cases, these afflictions "will work out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" in a future life.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL,
December 9, 1864.

Although the past week has been one of deeply painful interest here, we can but reiterate the *oft-repeated* tale of suffering, death and sorrow, yet now intermingling with the untold joys of deliverance from cruel bondage; and with the more favored ones—the anticipation of a speedy reunion with loved ones at home, by many of whom the *ransomed* will be received as life from

the dead. Our wards in this section are becoming crowded with the newly arrived; but, alas, many only come to die—six have gone to their long home during the week. One who had been a sailor, a German by birth, only lived long enough to leave a noble and precious dying testimony, for which he had to be repeatedly aroused from the stupor of death. "God," he said, "had been with him by sea and by land—his only refuge in all his afflictions." Again and again he blessed Him for all His mercies, particularly in bringing him here to die, among the kind friends of the soldier and the Union—while his peaceful and radiant countenance told more than words could express.

Much sympathy has been excited for a very young soldier boy, who, after several weeks had become convalescent, and was anticipating a visit home, but was again prostrated by fell disease, and suddenly passed away—it is hoped to be with Christ, as he expressed trust in Him. A severe case of typhoid fever was watched with much solicitude for several days; while the patient endurance and calm trust spoke a soul at peace with God. Nor was this all. "Tell my mother," said the noble sufferer, as death drew nigh, "not to mourn for me—I die happy; I hope to meet her in heaven at the great day; *and I hope this wicked rebellion will soon be ended.*" While the heart sickens at scenes like these almost daily repeated, it is a fact that calls for fervent gratitude to God, that in a majority of cases, thus suddenly taken, have given precious evidence of having been only *transferred* to that world of light and love where pain and sorrow never come. And in recording them, we do not forget that they are far exceeded in intensity of woe by scenes daily transpiring in the neighboring city, to say nothing of the hundreds that *died daily*, uncalled for, except by the compassionate Redeemer—amid those scenes of revolting cruelty—which seem to beggar description, the remembrance of which will ever remain a foul blot *even on the* Confederacy; and which it would seem must arouse the indignation of every Christian or patriot in our land.

BY C. F. HOWES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 10, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the week ending December 10, 1864.

In assuming the responsibilities of the Sanitary work in this district, so faithfully superintended by my predecessor, I find a very large field of labor. The destitute condition of a large number of returned prisoners, who have arrived the past week, and the constant demand upon the Commission for supplies, prove how well adapted are its arrangements for meeting their wants. The Sanitary Commission is well represented when the several boats arrive, and the surgeons render every possible facility to aid our agents in their work, and often express their appreciation of our efforts. 740 prisoners arrived to day. Every man has been supplied with a towel, handkerchief, comb, needles, thread, paper, pencils, and had his palate tickled with a few goodies from the Sanitary Commission storehouse. There is no limit to the variety of assistance we give these men.

The New England Womans' Auxiliary Association deserves special mention for the timely arrival of towels and handkerchiefs to meet an immediate demand. For hospital divisions No. 1 and 2, I would refer you to Mr. Miller's report. Here I would speak of the valuable influence of Mrs. Dr. Parrish, exerted among the sick and wounded in the various hospital wards of this city. The kind and cheering words at the bedside of the suffering forms, and the many letters of affection written by her to long absent and loved ones at home, caused tears of joy to flow from eyes that had long seen suffering, and such expressions of gratitude as come only from lips livid with months of terrible suffering. One of the men informed me that when he saw her entering his ward, he commenced to pray that she would come to his bedside and talk to him of friends and home.

The "Home" has been crowded to its utmost capacity. Thus far, none have been turned away. Joy and sorrow, rejoicing and mourning, fill its cheerful halls. Our little matron, Mrs. Sayres, makes every one around her happy, and the admirable condition of the "Home" shows that her heart is in the work. All who share its hospitalities return to their homes overflowing with "*Sanitary*," saying, "I now see some of the avenues through which the Sanitary Commission reach the needy and destitute."

CAMP PAROLE.

The importance of our work at Camp Parole will be seen by Mr. Batchelor's report. The system of paying and giving furloughs

to the men, is now very complete. It has been found necessary to retain the men several days in camp before attempting to pay them, because with money many would injure their health and even endanger their lives, by eating improper food.

Captain Davis, who first cares for the men after their arrival, informs me that Jamaica ginger, mixed in stewed apples, is beneficial for their first few meals; both of the above articles we have furnished him in sufficient quantity.

I have found it necessary to make further claims for commutation of rations. The men are now mustered for this and subsequently paid. Enquiring letters for friends among the exchanged prisoners are numerous, and daily increasing in number. When no positive information can be obtained of their condition, the name, company, and regiment are registered (with address of enquirer) in this office, and the search is renewed upon the arrival of each subsequent boat. I may say our work is moving smoothly on, with no jarring notes of discord.

BY JAMES BATCHELOR.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *Dec.* 3, 1864.

I herewith respectfully offer my report for the week ending at date.

This has been an unusually busy week on all hands, as about three thousand prisoners from Savannah have arrived in camp. My two assistants have, together with myself, been kept so busy on the days of the arrival of the men, that we have scarcely had time to obtain our meals. The men were in a terrible condition, and the combs, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., which were distributed to them came in very good use. The worst cases were put in Section D. When they found what good quarters they were to be placed in, viz., a bunk with a straw bed, they were well pleased, and two of them told me that it was like getting into *heaven*, compared with their accommodations, or rather want of accommodations just before. One man told me that he should never again complain of the common troubles of life, as they were nothing in comparison with what was endured in the rebel lines. And then their expressions of gratitude were refreshing, after the sullenness and ingratitude of the professional *bummers*, who are often heard complaining of their lot. I have distributed a number of shirts to sick men who could not endure the Government shirts. Three-fourths of the men are sick with the scurvy, and many of them cannot eat the food furnished them. Such cases I supplied with crackers, and to some who were not allowed coffee, I gave tea. To-day fourteen hundred men came in, and as they missed their dinner, I sent a man who distributed several baskets of crackers among them.

From Section A comes the report of a busy week; and a description, which though vivid, can convey only a small idea of the condition and sufferings of the hospital patients. Several deaths have occurred already, and it seems probable that a great majority of the new cases cannot live.

The surgeon-in-charge wishes me to furnish him with a quantity of "pickled cabbage" for the scurvy cases in the hospital. As he cannot buy the article, I would recommend that it should be furnished him.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

In Christ's description of the last judgment we find not a word concerning the belief which guides an action, but teeming paragraphs concerning the actions themselves. He is silent as to the intellectualities, so to speak, of religion; but vivid and pungent respecting the deeds of religion. The vigor and sweep of his utterances, labor to express themselves in such words as these:—"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom: For I was ahungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me."

We would, by no means, have it inferred that the intellectualities of religion are unimportant; but would only guard against that tendency, in the minds of some, which elevates theology above practice; and which does not deem those organizations that abound in the practice of religion to be as christian and as praiseworthy, as those which teach the intellectualities of religion. Giving a man directions how he shall thread his way across the vast Plains to the Pacific, is one thing, and an important thing; but dotting those Plains with "Homes," where he shall find lodging, food, rest, and clothing, is, to say the least, quite as important, and quite as christian.

These thoughts were suggested by the numbers of lodgings and meals that were given to the men who are fighting the fierce battles of God's truth, by the Sanitary Commission, in its "Soldiers' Homes" at Louisville and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La. For October, the figures are:

	Lodgings.	Meals.
Louisville,	28,203,	84,609.
Camp Nelson,	12,495,	34,882.
New Albany,	862,	3,209.
Cairo,	3,425,	15,701.
Nashville,	9,603,	32,023.
Memphis,	1,203,	4,358.
New Orleans,	5,753,	15,879.
	61,544.	190,661.

For the month of November:

	Lodgings.	Meals.
Louisville,	33,449,	100,347.
Camp Nelson,	8,556,	17,358.
Jeffersonville,	1,511,	2,743.
Cairo,	5,981,	20,762.
Nashville,	15,020,	49,961.
Memphis,	1,140,	4,048.
New Orleans,	7,306,	20,408.
	72,963.	215,627.

The soldiers of our armies have come to these Homes in all conditions of health or sickness; of hunger, thirst, or raiment; of all nativities, languages and complexions; enlisted under the banner of every State, yet fighting under the broad standard of all the States; and whether near the Gulf of Mexico, upon the banks of the Mississippi, the Cumberland, or the Ohio, or on the hills trod by Daniel Boone, have been fed; have been put to sleep in clean beds; have been clad, when clothing was necessary; have had their wounds dressed, or their brows bathed as the interminable hours of a feverish night dragged by; have been transported to the proper depots; forwarded on their way to another "Home," thence to another, and finally to their friends; while couriers have been sent in charge of the sickest; and money has been furnished the neediest. Is such a work as "Christian," in the sight of the full-hearted Father, as is the distribution of tracts?

Between twenty and thirty Soldiers' Homes, placed by the Sanitary Commission all over the land, from North to South, and West to East, at centres where they are most needed, are in daily and nightly operation.

By these seven, we find that in October 2,052 lodgings were given each night, and 6,356 meals each day. In November, 2,423 lodgings were given each night, and 7,187 meals were given each day.

At this ratio, these seven Homes furnish, in one year, 807,042 lodgings, and 2,437,728 meals.

How many lodgings and meals have been given by all the Homes during the past year cannot now be stated; but the aggregates are large.

Arrangements are being perfected, by which the *Bulletin* and *Reporter* will be able to make monthly publications of these and similiar facts. And when the public does know all that is being done by the people through the U. S. Sanitary Commission, we shall hear fewer objections concerning its management.

"HUNGRY, AND YE FED ME."

The Sanitary Commission does not confine its efforts to one locality, and then seek to leave the impression upon the community that said efforts and said locality are to be taken as average specimens of its work. The world, generally, would consider such a course as dishonorable; and the church, generally, would term it as dishonest.

From the old "dark and bloody ground," the following report is wafted to us; and while it will serve to show that the efforts of the Sanitary Commission are not confined to the Army of the Potomac, it will, also, which is better, show that the brave soldiers under Major Generals Stoneman and Burbridge, are made comfortable through its instrumentality.

SOLDIERS' HOME, CAMP NELSON, KY., *Dec.* 1, 1864.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,

DEAR SIR:—I herewith subjoin statement of our work at the "Home," for the month of November, 1864.

Meals, 17,358. Lodgings, 8,556.

The peculiar situation of the "Home," in a camp controlled almost entirely by the rules of uncertainty and beyond the reach of calculation, renders our work inevitably spasmodic and undefined.

If the day is dull, and only a few soldiers call for the ever ready meal, the evening, and perchance the late hours of the

night, will surely bring us scores, and frequently hundreds of hungry and weary men.

Often, when our business horizon is clouded, and we think there is very little work in store for us until to-morrow, a breeze is stirred, and a cloud of candidates for our bounties is blown suddenly upon us. Then comes the most grateful sensation which prevails every where, throughout dining hall, kitchen, and wards; the "Home" detail cheerily throwing off the oppression of *ennui*, and hasten cheerily to their work.

The Commissary, always happiest when hurrying after rations, prefers, even at midnight, his work rather than his bed; and goes willingly in quest of the Government bakery and butchery.

Our rule is to keep on hand a reasonable supply of fresh beef and bread, but we are sometimes surprised, when cautious not to draw more than we may use while they are fresh; hence, the necessity for these nocturnal visits to the bakery, &c.

Such was the case on the evening of the Nov. 23. All our men, and sundry friends, had interested themselves in ornamenting our dining hall with cedar and shrubbery, and making the arrangements for a thanksgiving dinner. The day had otherwise been quiet, but at nightfall a large representation of three regiments, 53d, 54th, and 55th Ky., with members of other regiments, *in transuti*, came suddenly for supper, when we readily dropped our preparations for the morrow, leaving it to care for itself, while we hurried ourselves about the demands of the present. As several hundreds had to be fed, our supper continued until after midnight, for the men had been without rations since early morning, and were unprovided with cooking utensils.

The preparation of food continued all night. Breakfast began at three o'clock in the morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, without the least intermission; after which, the troops marched thankfully away to meet the rebels under Breckenridge or any other man.

The rush of business has been so great for the past twenty-two hours that our effective force was entirely worn out, and there was scarcely enough energy left to enable us to enter fully upon the thanksgiving feast. However, under the management of Mrs. Butler, a company of three hundred soldiers sat down at six o'clock, to a bountiful supper of turkeys, chickens, cakes, fruits, vegetables, &c. Revs. Schofield and Vitters delivered happily conceived speeches, and remarks abounded from soldiers and their friends. The entertainment was highly satisfactory, and was truly an oasis in the life of the soldier.

The decorations and arrangements of the dining hall were very tastefully made, and in the fulness of lamp-light appeared like the elegance of a similar entertainment at home. Very respectfully,

THOMAS BUTLER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BROOKLYN, *Dec.* 9, 1864.

During a recent appeal to the loyal women of Brooklyn for old linen for the wounded soldiers, among other responses we received the following note, accompanying a donation of linen bearing the marks of age.

Thinking it may be interesting to others as it was to ourselves, we send it for the readers of the BULLETIN. K. W.

"FRIENDS OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION:—It may not be uninteresting to you to know, that some of the pieces of old linen left by me at your office this morning are very venerable by reason of age.

"*A hundred and fifty years ago*, among the Ochill hills, in Caledonia, and at the open window of a farm house of that locality, the passer by might have seen a young blooming lassie working merrily at her spinning wheel, preparing for the most eventful change in the life of any one; in short, she was spinning for her own future use, sheets, towels, &c.

"Little did that young woman dream, as she merrily drove her wheel, that her handy work would be used in 1864 to bind up the wounds of heroic men, who stand and fight for freedom in days of danger; yet, such is the case, and I thought that you might be pleased to know the fact.

"Respectfully, W. M. K."

PRISONERS.

The work of the Sanitary Commission among our soldiers, who are prisoners in the South, may never be sufficiently estimated. The best that can be done for them is done. The following copies of invoices of goods forwarded to them by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Sanitary Commission Agent in Gen. Foster's department, will indicate a portion of that work. The receipt of the Confederate officer was taken on the delivery

of each invoice, and contains a promise that the goods should be "safely and promptly delivered to the Union private soldiers, held as prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., and in its vicinity."

U. S. TRANSPORT "CANONICUS,"
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., *Oct.* 3, 1864.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt, this day, from Lieut. Col. Stewart L. Woodford, 127th N. Y. V., of Maj. Gen. Foster's staff, of boxes numbered 26 to 82, and marked according to the above invoice.

The clothing and stores contained in these boxes are agreed by Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, commanding Confederate forces, to be safely and promptly delivered to the Union private soldiers, held as prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., and in its vicinity.

P. C. WARNICK,
A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones,
Commanding Department S. C.

The 57 boxes alluded to in the above receipt contained the following articles:

Blankets	79	Socks, woolen, prs.	516
Coats	23	" cotton, prs.	96
Drawers, flannel, prs.	4106	Shirts, flannel	1711
" cotton, prs.	200	Slippers, prs.	200
Overalls, prs.	12	Towels	1072
Pins, gross	4	Vests	5
Pants, prs	3	Wrappers	391
Quilts	54		

In addition to these for the private soldiers, 23 boxes were sent on the same day to the officers at the same places. These boxes contained

Bed sacks	258	Towels	1100
Drawers	1217	Shirts	518
Handkerchiefs	2064	Wrappers	221
Quilts	83		

Receipts similar to the above have been received for all articles forwarded. We give below a list of the goods with the dates upon which they were sent.

Sanitary stores and clothing furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, through Maj. Gen. Foster, for U. S soldiers, prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. September 22, 1864.

Crackers, barrels	100	Blankets	200
Condensed milk, cases	12	Socks, pairs	1010
Condensed coffee, "	12	Drawers, pairs	1005
Canned tomatoes, "	12	Shirts	1001
Towels	1184	Slippers, pairs	444
Concentrated beef, cases	24	Handkerchiefs	1276

Clothing for Federal prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., forwarded by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, October 1, 1864.

Felt hats	1000	Zouave jackets	66
Coats	76	Blankets	200
Pants, pairs	132		

Sanitary stores furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission through Maj. Gen. Foster, for relief of officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, in and near Charleston, S. C., October 2, 1864.

FOR OFFICERS.

Towels	1250	Handkerchiefs	650
Flannel shirts	199	Quilts	99
Wrappers	221	Bed sacks	258
Cotton saints	205	Canton flannel drawers	462
Cotton drawers	518		

FOR SOLDIERS.

Drawers, pairs	3098	Wrappers	534
Towels	1872	Bed sacks	258
Socks, pairs	612	Blankets	355
Quilts	172	Slippers, pairs	206
Shirts	2481	Pants, pairs	133
Coats	101	Vests	6
Jackets	67	Felt hats	1000
Handkerchiefs	2504		

Stores sent by U. S. Sanitary Commission to Union prisoners of war in South Carolina, in care of the rebel General Hardee, November 1, 1864.

Blouses	600	Shirts	1920
Blankets	2000	Shoes, pairs	600
Drawers, pairs	1776	Socks, pairs	1560
Pants, pairs	1235		

November 9, 1864.

Blankets	460	Handkerchiefs	300
Blouses	300	Pants, pairs	695
Bed sacks	60	Pillows	190
Condensed milk, cans.	384	Shoes, pairs	360
Condensed coffee, cans.	384	Soap, lbs	60
Chocolate, lbs.	120	Shirts	298
Corn starch, lbs.	720	Slippers, pairs	50
Drawers, pairs	68	Tea, black, lbs.	70
Extract beef, lbs.	1560	Tomatoes, cans	120

Clothing for Federal prisoners at Florence, S. C., forwarded by Dr. M. M. Marsh, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, November 9, 1864.

Felt hats	500	Infantry overcoats	1065

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The following paragraph has been widely circulated through the West and Northwest by persons unfriendly to the Sanitary Commission, as a synopsis of a report of its business in the Western Department for the three years past. As the statements it includes are grossly untrue, and could not, if believed, fail to affect unfavorably the minds of those who have hitherto been the friends and patrons of the Sanitary Commission, I have thought it desirable to publish a *true* statement of the business of the Sanitary Commission in the Western Department for three years, ending July 1, 1864, with a request that it may be as widely circulated as the false has been.

THE FALSE.

"The Western Department of the Sanitary Commission have made a report of their doings from September 1, 1861, to January 1, 1864. They had collected $321,065 42. Of this only $93,592 56 had been appropriated to the purchase of supplies, and the rest was appropriated to defray the expenses of distribution. In short, it cost over two hundred thousand dollars to get a little over ninety thousand worth

to the soldiers, notwithstanding the government did much of the transportation gratis. A large amount is paid in salaries to agents. The Eastern Department have made no report."

THE TRUE.

The United States Sanitary Commission had expended July 1, 1864, *through the hands of its Western Secretary*, IN CASH, $321,065 42, and had distributed at the same date, in the armies of the West, hospital stores valued at $2,790,811 01; of the cash expenditure $190,924 42 had been expended in the supply department; of this $93,592 56 had been expended for the purchase of supplies; the balance, $97,331 86, constituted the expense account of the supply department, and had paid for the distribution of stores valued, as above, at $2,790,811 01 being about three per cent. upon that valuation. *So that all the contributions made by the Western States to the Sanitary Commission to July* 1, 1864, *had been distributed at a cost of three per cent. upon their value, and that three per cent., it may be said, had all been paid by contributions from California and the Eastern States.*

With these facts before them, can our friends in the West and North-west complain that their business has not been done for them cheaply enough?

J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec. West. Dep., U. S. San. Com.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

From June, 1861, *to Oct.* 1, 1864.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to prepare a statement of its financial condition, beg leave to submit the following report:

Total Cash Receipts and Expenditures.

June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, received	$3,083,124 58
June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1864, expended	2,467,958 55
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Oct. 1, '64,	$615,166 03*

The work of the Commission involving this expenditure embraces six distinct departments: the cost of carrying on each department is given in the accompanying tables.

Added to these is a table which accounts for certain outlays, as enumerated, not conveniently classified under any one of the above divisions. The aggregate of these tables gives the total amount disbursed.

* The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, December 1, 1864, is three hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-nine cents ($351,920 79).

The following are the several divisions of the Commission's work, with a general statement of the character of each, that thus the nature of the various items of expenditure may be more clearly seen.

1st. The "Supply Department"—which has for its work the collecting, storing, forwarding, and distributing through the hospitals, and to the armies, and on the battle-fields, the supplies sent by the people to the soldiers. With this work is inseparably connected a large amount of *relief service* rendered to the sick and wounded by the agents employed in this department, which service would not be included in the mere work of transporting and distributing the supplies. The sum, therefore, charged to the "Cost of Distribution" (see "Exhibit A") is thereby considerably larger than it would otherwise appear; as is also the ratio of "the cost of distribution" to the "value of the supplies distributed" (see "Exhibit C"). It is allowed to stand thus because the exact apportionment of the expense belonging to each of these two classes of labor cannot be made, even as the services themselves cannot be disjoined.

The work of distributing these supplies, and administering the general relief connected with it, has required the labor of a permanent corps averaging 200 men.

With the necessity of providing "independent transportation" for these supplies, this work has involved the purchase and maintenance of several wagon trains, and the chartering of a number of steamboats at various times. In the expense of this department is embraced the cost of "supplies purchased."

2d. The Department of Medical Inspection, or "Inquiry and Advice;" by which, for nearly three years, a series of inspections has been kept up by scientific men in the general and field hospitals, and among the various regiments composing the army. The aim of this Inspection has been to discover all conditions of camp or hospital life unfavorable to the health of the soldier, and to suggest and secure such sanitary reforms as would guard against disease and death. In the opinion of both military and medical men thousands of lives have been saved by this service.

3d. The "Special Relief Department," by which all sick, discharged or disabled men, not otherwise provided for, can be guarded, sheltered, fed, and helped out of trouble. This department includes the

maintenance of "Homes" and "Lodges," or temporary asylums, Relief Stations near battle-fields, Claim Agencies, Pension Offices, nurses to accompany the very feeble to their homes, men to visit hospitals and to look up and collect the back pay of soldiers, and a variety of kindred work. This is an agency, which, in these several ways, aids and protects on an average 2,500 men daily.

Under this head of Special Relief will be found placed the amount expended upon "hospital transports" and "hospital cars," a large sum in itself, but small when compared with the many thousands of sick and wounded to whom it furnished easy transportation from the battle-field to the hospital.

4th. The "Hospital Directory," whose mission it has been to serve as the friend of fathers, mothers, and wives of soldiers, by keeping those at home informed of the location and condition of their sick sons or husbands in the general hospitals. One million and thirty thousand names of hospital patients have been entered in the Directory, and many thousand anxious inquiries answered.

5th. The "Statistical Department," which gathers up, tabulates, and deduces valuable general principles from all the material collected by the Medical Inspectors of the Commission, so as to make it all available for preventing disease in the army. This work is also incidentally tributary to valuable scientific researches.

6th. The "Department of Publication," by which, as one branch of its work, the choicest results of modern medical and surgical science upon all the special topics most important for an army surgeon to be informed upon have been furnished gratuitously, and in compact form, to every medical man in the army. Many thousands of these medical monographs, prepared by the ablest men of the country, have been thus distributed by the Commission. Forming, as the series often has done, almost the only book of reference carried by the surgeons into the field, it cannot be doubted but this expenditure of money has *essentially* aided the army surgeon in his work of saving life and alleviating suffering.

Such are the chief divisions of the Commission's work upon which its money has been spent.

It will be seen that there is one other group of expenditures which embraces all outlays (as therein specified) not exclusively belonging to any one of the above-named divisions, but shared partly by each, and incurred in the general administration of the affairs of the Commission.

Appended to this report (as a thing essential to its completeness) is an estimate—"Exhibit B"—of the cash value of the various supplies which have been forwarded from the homes of the country to the distributing depots of the Commission, and thence carried by the agents of the Commission to the soldiers.

Add to this sum the cash expended on supplies, and compare with this total the expense of distribution, less the present appraised cash value of the property used in carrying on the work of supply distribution, and we shall find—"Exhibit C"—that but four and eighty-eight hundredths per centum (4.88) of the value of the goods issued has been spent in distributing them.

C. J. Stillé,
C. R Agnew,
J. Huntington Wolcott,
George T. Strong,
J. Foster Jenkins,
Committee.

Central Office, U. S. Sanitary Commission,
December 1, 1864.

EXHIBIT "A."

I.—Supply Department.

Cost of gathering and purchasing Supplies.

Money paid in direct purchase of supplies	$1,129,409 62	
Money advanced to Branches for supplies	59,015 22	
Cost of Canvassers, Agents and supply correspondents and clerks, for soliciting supplies	37,886 53	
Freight paid on collecting supplies at central storehouses	33,145 81	
Balance of "Field Hospital" account, (1861,) chiefly incurred for purchase of supplies	12,154 45	
Total cash outlay in gathering and in purchasing supplies		$1,271,611 63

Transportation and Distribution of Supplies.

Storehouse account—receiving, assorting, storing, packing, and issuing supplies from the storehouses at Washington, Baltimore, N. York, Louisville, &c.	$23,351 85	
Purchase of horses and wagons, repairs to wagons, forage, wages of drivers, subsistence, &c., (present value of horses, wagons, harness, storehouses, &c., $46,826 50)	80,958 25	
Charters of steamers, purchase of barges, &c., for transportation of supplies to the "Water Base,"—(present value of barges belonging to the Commission, $13,500)	171,772 65	
Expenses of "Field Relief Corps," and one-half expenses of "Auxiliary Relief Corps"	194,688 79	
Total expense of transportation and distribution of supplies		470,771 54
Total cost of Supply Department		$1,742,383 17

II.—Medical Inspection.

Expenses of this department	$119,935 69

III.—Special Relief Department.

Cost of establishing and maintaining twenty-two "Homes and Lodges" for the care of sick, furloughed, and discharged soldiers, also Relief Stations near battle-fields; including "Special Relief" rendered to sick and wounded soldiers and their families	$140,771 87	
Cost of the various Agencies for obtaining "pensions," "arrears of pay," "bounty," "prize money," "widows claims," &c.	24,616 46	
Expenses in the transportation and care of sick and discharged soldiers under circumstances where there is no legal claim upon the Government for relief	11,297 44	
One-half expenses of "Auxiliary Field Relief Corps"	18,600 00	
Cost of maintaining "hospital boats," including stores, surgeons, dressers, nurses, &c.	48,137 29	
Equipment of "hospital cars"	7,677 62	
Total cost of Special Relief Department		$251,100 68

IV.—Hospital Directory.

Total expense of maintaining the Hospital Directory at Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Louisville	$47,564 94

V.—Statistical Department.

Expenses of this Department, tabulating 14,000 returns camp inspectors, physical examinations, &c., &c.	$14,241 98

VI.—Publications.

Monographs on medical and surgical subjects, for the use of surgeons in the field and hospitals; Reports of all kinds, Documents, "Sanitary Bulletin" at New York, and "Sanitary Reporter" at Louisville, Ky.	$38,800 37

VII.—Expenses.

Office Salaries, Washington, New York, Louisville, &c.	$45,504 72	
General expenses—including advertising, stationery, and Office printing, freight, postage, telegrams, rent, stables, and all petty expenses for all the above offices	78,774 31	
	$124,279 03	

Cash in Hands of Agents.

Cash in hands of Agents at Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Newbern, N. C.; City Point, Va.; &c., &c.	$64,027 90

Miscellaneous.

Cash paid over to Western Sanitary Commission, (St. Louis), by order of California Contributors	$50,000 00	
Metropolitan Fair, Metropolitan Fair buildings, and Brooklyn Fair	15,624 79	
	$65,624 79	

SUMMARY.

Total amount of receipts		$3,083,124 58
Expenditures.		
Supply Department	$1,742,383 17	
Medical Inspection	119,935 69	
Special Relief	251,100 68	
Hospital Directory	47,564 94	
Statistical Department	14,241 98	
Publications	38,800 37	
Expense	124,279 03	
Cash in hands of Agents	64,027 90	
Miscellaneous	65,624 79	
Total amount of expenditure	$2,467,958 55	
Balance of cash in hands of G. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, New York, October 1, 1864	615,166 03	
		$3,083,124 58

EXHIBIT "B."

Showing the nature and appraised cash valuation of articles received in kind, as contributions for the soldiers, by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from June, 1861, to October 1, 1864.

Bedding, hospital furniture, and wearing apparel	$5,286,439 85	
Hospital food and delicacies	1,362,560 42	
Miscellaneous supplies	298,437 28	
Uninvoiced boxes, 5,013 boxes, (appraised value)	105,428 60	
Valuation of Sanitary supplies sent directly from the Branches and Aid Societies to hospitals and regiments not included in the above list	81,795 00	
	$7,134,661 15	
Adding to the above the "total cost of gathering and purchasing supplies," (as per Exhibit A)	1,271,611 63	
We have for cash valuation of all supplies which have passed through the hands of the U. S. Sanitary Commission	8,406 272 78	

EXHIBIT "C."

Deducting from the sum spent for distribution, viz	$470,771 54	
The appraised cash value of the property on hand, now used in "supply distribution," viz:		
Horses, wagons, and harness	$40,976 50	
Barges	13,500 00	
Storehouses, Tents, and Appliances	5,850 00	
	60,326 50	
We have for the total cost of distribution		$410,445 04

Applying this sum to the total value of the supplies distributed. [Exhibit B,] viz: $8,406,272 78, we find the actual cost of distribution to have been four and eighty-eight one hundredths per centum [4.88] of the value of the supplies distributed.

Note.—During the last quarter (viz: July 1 to Oct. 1) the bill for "transportation of supplies" has been vastly increased by the necessity of chartering boats for carrying the large amount of anti-scorbutics and other stores forwarded by the U. S. Sanitary Commission to the Army of the Potomac Previous to July 1, 1864, the "cost of distribution" was but three and seventy-six one hundredths per centum (3.76) of the value of the supplies distributed.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is an old saying that "figures are hard facts." It is an old philosophy, too, that teaches the wisdom of judging by facts.

It is a fact that we are still in the midst of a rebellion that for nearly four years past has written its history in blood and sorrow.

It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of men have been sick, wounded, and slain, in consequence of this rebellion.

It is a fact that hundreds of thousands more are now exposed to the dangers and privations of the camp and the march, that by tens of thousands they continue to fall by sickness and wounds, and that so long as the rebellion shall live, the sad record of suffering will continue to characterize our history as a nation.

It is a fact that the people have said that the army and navy shall be sustained amid all their hazards and toils; and that all the machinery of government which has been laid under contribution to serve this end, shall be sustained also

It is a fact that the President and all the departments under his control; that Congress, with all its legislative wisdom; and the people in the majesty of numbers, and with the eloquence of unity, have resolved to stand fast by our soldiers and sailors, and sustain them while they sustain the laws.

It is a fact that next to the government, the people have been represented most earnestly and faithfully in the principles and work of the United States Sanitary Commission.

It is a fact that the Sanitary Commission has distributed supplies to the soldiers and sailors of our forces, valued at $8,406,272; and that this estimate is much lower than the goods would have cost, if they had been purchased.

It is a fact that the expense of distributing over $2,250,000 worth of supplies, as reported by the Western Department one year ago, was $35,000, or *one and one-half per cent.*, and that all statements to the contrary are false.

It is a fact that previous to July 1, 1864, the cost of distribution in all the departments was but three and seventy-six one hundreths per centum (3.76) of the value of the supplies; and that the large amount of anti-scorbutics and other stores forwarded to the Army of the Potamac, which necessitated the chartering of boats at the present high prices, has only increased the total cost of distribution to four and eighty-eight one hundredths per centum.

It is a fact that none of our agents are simple carriers of supplies, but *relief* agents; relief agents in the largest sense of the term; and that including them in the account of "cost of distribution," we include a vast work of beneficent charity in the (4.88) cost of distribution.

It is a fact that at a single centre of Special Relief, in Washington, 121,047 nights' lodgings have been given to our soldiers, in white, sweet beds; and that 359,816 substantial meals have been given at tables, besides which many thousand more meals have been given to steamboat loads, and car loads of wounded, at all hours of the day and night. It is a fact that there are twenty-two of these Special Relief Stations in the North and West, and that the meals and shelter furnished to our men, in transitu from the army, may be counted by millions annually.

It is a fact that the people have contributed with a freedom and generosity unequalled in any other age or nation of the world, to the Sanitary Commission, as the best and cheapest instrumentality within their reach for supplementing the appliances of the best of governments.

It is a fact that the more the people examine the work of the Commission, the more they are satisfied with its Christian principles, its lofty purposes, and its economical plans.

From the classification and arrangement of these general facts and figures, it is evident that the work that has been done hitherto is very large; that the good government, the brave army, and the loyal people, being all united in the one grand purpose of saving the country, as they look back upon the past, —count the demands of the present,—and estimate the wants of the future, have agreed that they must each rely upon the other, for the conduct of that future, as they have done in the past, and that the same class of results will follow, from the same kind of earnest labor.

The work is sure to go on. The tendency is more and more to unity; the people are becoming one in spirit and purpose; factions and factious oppositions, are being fused into a current that flows toward a common centre; and the grand record is

being made, of a nation united in its benefactions to the army, as it is in its purpose to cheer that army in its struggle for Union and liberty.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN. NO. III.

During the past fortnight, we have received 187 boxes and barrels of supplies. Our distributions, for the same period, have been, to Harper's Ferry, 10 packages; to Washington, 15 packages; City Point, 46 packages; Norfolk, Va., 3 packages; Beaufort, S. C., 52 packages; New Orleans, 11 packages; Hospitals in New York City and vicinity, 8 packages; U. S. Hospital Transport, 9 packages. Our greatest present need is flannel drawers, but we want all kinds of hospital supplies.

In the account of our Soldier's Aid Society Council, published in the last number of the Bulletin, there is a short statement of the work accomplished by this branch, from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1864. Although not an official semi-annual Report, it is accurate so far as it goes, and includes the greater part of what has been done during the half year. We will not repeat that statement here, but will only call your attention to it, as the gratifying result of your own work during the summer months. When we say that *we* have sent supplies hither and thither, to Grant's, or to Sherman's, or to Sheridan's armies; we are speaking of ourselves only as your trustees. We simply receive your supplies and pass them over to the soldiers, in your name. It has lately been objected that the work of the Commission was getting to be "too large;" that the gifts of individuals were being lost sight of, in the vast business character which the work has assumed. People think that because what they send must pass through the hands of an "Association," must go through the ordeal of examination and repacking, will appear and reappear in reports and invoices, and shipping lists, and all this under the direction of "Committees;" and when was a Committee ever suspected of having a heart, that by the time it reached the soldier, all the love and the sentiment which started with it will have been beaten out, and the wounded man, if he ever does get the article, upon which so many hours and so many stitches have been spent, will never know where it came from, nor what it means. But this is not so. Do you think that when the flannel shirt, you made last week, is put upon that soldier, faint and cold from loss of blood, and now happy at feeling warm and clean again, that he is thinking of store houses, and hundreds of boxes, and invoices, and shipping lists, and Associations and Committees? Far from it. His thoughts, instead, go back to the sewing circle of his own little village, to the woman who made that shirt—always supposed to be his own wife, or mother, or sister—to his own home. The bond cannot be more direct than it is, in both thought and feeling, between you and him. The Sanitary Commission Agent is only the messenger, who takes your gift to him, and, with it, whispers those words of cheer and spiritual consolation, which his friendless condition, and the nature of your gift demand. Is the work of the Commission then too large, because, through its means, this simple incident is repeated, over and over again, hundreds and thousands of times? Is there any heartlessness about an agency which watches over a single handkerchief, given by a little child, carries it thousands of miles, and with it bathes the head of some fever-stricken soldier? It is because its heart is large enough to sympathize with the sufferings of the masses as individuals, and because it sees so much suffering that it cannot relieve, that it calls upon you, so frequently, to increase your contributions—only some little thing from every one of you at home, to be taken to the hospital and battle-field, given to some sick or wounded soldier in your name, until all suffering shall be relieved, so far as lies in human power. Until this is done, the work of the Commission can never be "too large."

When this letter reaches you, dear friends and fellow workers, the holidays will be over, and we shall have all settled down to our steady winter's work. While wishing you a happy New-year, individually, and a happier year for our country than any of those lately passed, we would ask you to redouble your efforts at the Society, during this coming month of January, for we shall more than need to have your contributions doubled before the winter is over. The active campaigning has been removed, in great measure, from the Western to the Eastern States. Besidé the ordinary drafts made upon our stores from the armies under Sheridan and Grant, as well as from those

troops along the coast, from New York to New Orleans, we have at present the addition of Sherman's large army, and the prospect of very active movements by all these armies. This branch, is the largest shipping depot of the Commission, and it is very important, therefore, that we be well prepared to meet the extraordinary demands which we cannot doubt will shortly be made upon us. We ask you to take the matter of devising means for doubling your ordinary monthly contribution, into serious consideration.

Before closing this article, we wish to make one suggestion about the BULLETIN. You will, many of you, doubtless, remember receiving last summer, a list of questions, asking your criticism as to the nature, or your opinion of the Sanitary Commission Bulletin. Suffice it to say that, the result of these enquiries was to establish without any doubt, the very great value of this publication, and the necessity of its continuance. It was found, however, that owing to the distractions of conversations, and of the work itself, it was almost impossible to read the pamphlet aloud at the Society's meetings. The only way was to circulate it among the members, between the meetings.

This is not done as thoroughly as it might be. Generally, every time the Bulletin is borrowed, it is returned to the Secretary of the Society, to be lent by her again. This occasions great loss of time and much trouble, particularly if the Secretary lives at any distance from the village. We would suggest that, at the next meeting of the Society, the Secretary take the names and addresses of all members desirous of seeing the Bulletin. That she should then write to the Associate Manager of her section, or to this office, for a sufficient number of copies, to allow one copy to every seven readers. In sending them out, write the names of seven ladies, residing near each other, at the head of each copy, with dates opposite each name, allowing two days to each, thus:

Mrs. Edwards, January 5th.
Mrs. Morton, " 7th.
Mrs. White, " 9th.
&c., &c., &c.

It will be the duty of each lady, to send the Bulletin to her next neighbor on the list, on the day placed opposite her name. At the end of the fortnight, or at the following meeting, the Bulletin should be returned to the Secretary, when a later number, then due, should be started on the same round. Several copies might, in this way, be kept circulating through a village, with but little trouble. If once thoroughly systematized, the carrying out of the plan only necessitates, on the part of each person, the sending of a pamphlet, a short distance, once every fortnight, and a very little care and attention. Try the plan, and let us know how it succeeds.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence, &c.
NEW YORK, *Dec.* 17, 1864.

MEETING AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETING AND WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

The ladies of the General Aid Society in Buffalo, anxious that their auxiliaries should more thoroughly understand the Commission, for which they have so earnestly worked, and feeling the importance of a general meeting, issued invitations to all their auxiliaries to meet in council on December 7 and 8.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather 73 delegates, representing the societies at *Otto, Lancaster, Lockport, Beach Bridge, Newstead, Brant, Cheektowaga Suspension Bridge, Clymer, Forestville, Williamsville, North Boston, Colder, Evan's Centre, Griffin's Mills, East Hamburg, Byron, Portageville, Wyoming, Willink, Varysburgh, Eagle, Perry, East Aurora, Youngstown, South Wales, Alden, Cowlesville, Glenwood, Harris Hill, Hanover Centre, Lewiston*, and *Middleburg*, reported at the Aid Rooms and were assigned to their different places of entertainment.

The first meeting was held in St. James Hall, on the evening of the 7th. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, and on motion Hon. G. W. Clinton and Dr. Rochester were appointed president and secretary.

Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia was then introduced, who gave an insight into the workings of the Commission; he opened his address by reading extracts of reports from the Aid Society, which showed since its organization in January, 1861, $20,000 in money received, $1,800 of which was given by children; 180,497 articles disbursed, valued at $218,175; the expenses of the room, which includes freight, cartage, and publishing annual and monthly reports, postage stamps, fuel (not donated), porter's wages for the

last year and a half, (before that time hiring only as needed) and other incidental expenses, amount to about $1,500. 17,083 shirts, and 13,000 pairs drawers had been cut in the rooms, and returned made by the different societies. *At the "Soldiers' Rest,"* since its opening in June, 5,350 meals, 1,558 nights' lodgings had been furnished to 2,003 disabled soldiers, going to and from the army, at an expense in money of $460 60.

The Local Claim Agent's report showed since its establishment under the auspices of the Aid Society, in May last, 220 claims presented. 180 *letters* had been written to the hospital directories in Washington and Louisville since June, and 74 conclusive answers returned to anxious friends.

Dr. Parrish was followed by Dr. Marks, who gave feeling incidents of his experience in the army, during the three years he acted as chaplain.

Dr. Heacock closed with a beautiful tribute to the two Commissions.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the hall at 10 o'clock the next morning, when, although the weather still continued tempestuous, a fair audience were present.

The names of delegates present were called.

The names of 48 societies sending reports read.

Dr. Parrish then introduced Mrs. Stephen Barker, a hospital visitor of the Sanitary Commission, in and around Washington; she gave in a happy manner an idea of her routine of daily life, moving her audience to tears and smiles by the sad or amusing incidents. She spoke of the little things from *home* which cheered the soldier; among others, of "little bags filled with 'a little of everything,' called 'comfort bags;' not forgetting," she said, "among the contents, a ball of yarn and a few needles, or a bit of flannel, and above all, a letter must be there, no matter how short, a few written words to show a sympathizing *heart* had arranged all these things." Her remarks made a deep impression, as evinced by an old lady, who, with tears in her eyes, thanked Mrs. Barker, and said: "I will go home to take a greater interest than ever in my work for the soldiers."

Mr. Sperry, Relief Agent of the Commission at City Point, was earnest and forcible in his recital of his duties, impressing upon all, the necessity of providing *flannel shirts.*

A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Barker and Mr. Sperry for their entertaining addresses.

Dr. Parrish then, by a large diagram which he had brought with him, explained the organization of the Commission, the connections of the branches to the central office, the *gratuitous labors of the Standing Committee*, the duties of secretaries, &c., &c., giving in a brief address a clear and distinct idea of the general plan of work of this noble institution. A delegate remarked in reply to Dr. Parrish, when he expressed his desire to answer any question not understood, that "she had many to ask when she came, but the remarks of the morning had answered everything." After complimenting the faithful co-laborers of the Aid Society, in the country, upon their untiring devotion to the work, he closed his address, leaving that impression upon his hearers which will inspire them with greater confidence in the "Aid Society," greater love and devotion to the Commission, and with pleasant remembrances of those who came to instruct them.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, *October* 11, 1864.

REV. DR. BELLOWS,
President of the Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—A Christian lady at the Sandwich Islands, a native, who was young inthe days of Kamehameha I., but is now blind, sends with her best *aloha* (love) a small contribution of tamarinds to the soldiers who are fighting for the great cause of human liberty. She wished that she had something *better* than sour tamarinds to send to the brave soldiers, and to gratify her kind feelings, I have had the sour fruit taken out of the pods and preserved in Hawarian sugar. Most happy shall I be if they reach their destination in safety, and add a mite to the comfort of those for whom they are designed. Praying God Almighty to bless the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and speedily bring the war to an end, I am, in behalf of the good old Estera, (Esther),

Very truly yours,
MRS. M. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

[Mrs. Chamberlain is one of our oldest and most estimable missionary ladies.]

CONTRIBUTIONS of woolen mittens and socks for the army are solicited. Mittens may be made of cloth. The fore finger and thumb *should be distinct.*

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JAMES GALLATIN,	ALFRED PELL.

Apply in person or by letter, to
HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,
35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D.D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.	George T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D.	Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.	Charles J. Stillé.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regi-

ment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

EAST.

"Special Relief" Office, 76 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

WEST.

Soldiers' Home, No. 81 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky., James Malona, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, New Albany, corner of Main and State Streets.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill., C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn., Captain I. Brayton, Sup't. Rev. J. Hoblit, Relief Agent

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Isaac Dalton, Superintendent.

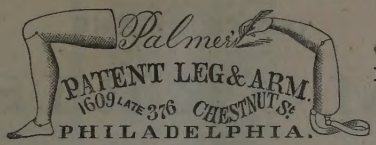
Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Camp Nelson, Ky., Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Paducah, Ky.

BRANCH,
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.



BRANCH,
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted by them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * *

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS

FIRE & INLAND INSURANCE

COMPANY,

COLUMBIAN BUILDING,

CORNER WALL & NASSAU STS.

Authorized Capital, - - - $5,000,000.

Cash Capital, paid in, - - - $200,000.

This Company issues on the most favorable terms, Policies of Insurance,

WITH OR WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS,

against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture and other Property, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, while lying in Port.

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